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which has been found such a desideratum for law and order, without impairing the variety which progress demands.

QUINCY WRIGHT

Addresses on government and citizenship. By Elihu Root. Collected and edited by Robert Bacon and James Brown Scott. (Cambridge: Harvard university press, London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford university press, 1916. 552 p. \$2.00 net)

This is one of a series of volumes designed to contain the collected addresses and state papers of Mr. Root during the period of his services in the cabinet and as United States senator from New York. The volume before us contains his various addresses on government, citizenship, and legal procedure. Mr. Root's great abilities as a lawyer and his long experience in public life render valuable anything that he may have to say on these subjects. Most if not all the papers contained in this volume have been previously published in various forms, but the editors have performed a needed service in bringing them together for convenient use and reference.

The longest and most systematic papers here reprinted are the series of lectures delivered in 1907 and 1913 at Yale and Princeton universities respectively on the William S. Dodge and Stafford Little foundations. Considerable space is also devoted to a reprint of speeches made by Mr. Root before the New York constitutional conventions of 1894 and 1915. The most noteworthy of these is the speech on "Invisible government," in which he attacked the system behind the form of the government which had dominated New York state for a generation. Another address here reprinted which attracted much attention at the time of its delivery in 1906 is that on "How to preserve the local self-government of the states," in which the speaker gave his views as to the relations between the nation and the states. Also worthy of note is the able address on the case of William Lorimer, delivered in the United States senate.

The various papers cannot here be reviewed in detail. Suffice it to say that, as a whole, they show the author to be possessed of a wide knowledge of public men and events and of a shrewd wit and common sense in judging them. They are imbued with a high sense of the duty of the citizen to his government and reflect his high ethical standards as a lawyer. Although extremely conservative if not reactionary in some of his views, Mr. Root is shown in this volume to be optimistic as to the future of party and popular government. It should be added, however, that towards many of our governmental institutions, his comments exhibit a merely laudatory, rather than critical or scientific attitude.

J. M. MATHEWS